

The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXIII.

FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1899.

DOVE THE BOERS BACK

Fighting About Lady Smith.

Transvaal Forces Suffered Great Loss.

They Have Taken Up a Strong Position, However, Commanding the Railroad.

LONDON, Nov. 7. 4:30 a.m.—This morning's news carries public knowledge in respect to hostilities in South Africa very little further than the evacuation of Cullinan and Stormberg. These movements taken together with the admiralty announcement that the public must not be disappointed should the transports not reach their destination on the dates indicated in the published lists, may indicate some change of plan necessitated by the bad position of affairs in Natal. It was expected that the army corps would land near Cape Town for an invasion of the Transvaal through the Orange Free State, but the landing may now be deferred to Durban, where there is expected Lieutenant General Sir Buller will go within a week to investigate the station for himself.

There is also possibility of a movement through Delagoa Bay and the admiral's notice regarding the transports simply means in all likelihood, that news of their movements is to be suppressed.

Stormberg was understood to be the depot where stores, tents, guns, ammunition and all the commissariat details of the Third division, that under Sir William Gatacre, were in process of accumulation. The stores have been removed to Queenstown and an obvious explanation of their removal arises from the Boer advance from Bothwell and Alwal North.

In view of the near approach of British reinforcements, Boer invasion of Cape Colony could hardly be regarded very seriously. There may, therefore, be another reason for the withdrawal and the stores destined by repute for Queenstown may be intended for East London or Durban. It may be General Buller's intention to send on Colonel Lord Paul Methuen's division, composed of guards and British brigades to the immediate assistance of Natal. For the use of that division, a diversion may be intended of some of the stores of the Third division, which are in handiest position to be forwarded.

Reports from Rosemead and Neamouth are also to be evacuated all seem to corroborate the idea that General Buller's first business will be to relieve Sir George Stewart White.

It is believed that the Orange Free State now have 11,000 men concentrated against Kimberley and on the Free State southern frontier. Opposed to them are only 7000 British troops. The towns which lie open before them at attack are Alwal North, Burgersdorp, Steyning, Barkley and Mafeteng.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg dated Friday, reports that railway communication with Ladysmith is renewed. The Boers having effected a lodgment at Nolte's, south of Lady Smith, about seven miles. Among these invested at Ladysmith are Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, John Whigham, and it is believed Dr. as well as most of the Earl of Apia, son of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

All the Cape railroads are now in the hands of the military authorities. It is reported from Boer sources that his gun with General Cronje had hoped to demolish Matjiesfontein is not a success. It is believed to be a Schneider-Cannet gun, weighing with the cartridges, about ten tons. The recoil is so tremendous as to throw the gun out of gear every time it is fired. After using the weapon two days the Boers gave it up.

The Morning Post bears from Maseru, Basutoland, that the Boer attempt to incite the Basutos against the British has failed.

It is understood that when the time comes to arrange terms of peace, Natal will claim an apportionment of the territory, which besides recommissioning the colony for damages sustained, will place it in a position less open to attack in the future.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Saturday, Nov. 4.—A reliable messenger has just advanced from Ladysmith, passing the Boer lines during the night, who reports that heavy fighting occurred on Thursday around Ladysmith. The heat of the engagement was on George Tatham's farm, on the Orange Free State to their camp.

A large Boer force with artillery, under John Wessels, has taken up a position on the left of Beacon, located on the Woodhouse, Plettenberg and Langveld farms, facing Beaufort's, and a small command of it is now encamped on the south side of Pletten's station, commanding the railway.

The Boers have torn up the culverts of the railway near Pletten's station and have burned the wooden portions. No damage had yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and bridge remain intact.

The messenger says he heard that the Boers were to be in Colenso today and that the volunteers were leaving.

Much regret is felt at the unnecessary alarm being created at Maritzburg when there is no need for. The naval corps with guns will return to Durban today to reassure the inhabitants.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: "The Telegraph's Cape Town correspondent under date of November 1st, cables:

"The correspondent of the Times telegraph that a large command of Cape Boers attacked Norvalspont at o'clock this morning. It then surrounded the Cape police, who, being greatly outnumbered by the enemy, were obliged to fall back to demand for their surrender. The telegraph station at the bridge is in the hands of our enemies. The British troops are thus engaged in a successful endeavor to drive out the Nicholson and his forces. The situation inside Ladysmith is shown by a despatch from the general at Estcourt was most satisfactory, encouraging the hope that Sir George Stewart White may yet with his force

writing under date of Ladysmith, October 4th, he says:

"The primal ground of the Boers is that the country is theirs by right of grant, conquest and occupation, and with the unbroken consent of the Burghers shall anybody else have a voice or the right to rule the land."

"As intelligent men, though they declare they may be able to withstand such forces as England can send against them for a season yet, should Britain put forth her whole strength, and no European powers intervene to aid the Transvaal, officials admit they must be overwhelmed."

"For," says Mr. Smuts, the State's attorney, to me, with the approval of Mr. Bellz and others, 'when you have conquered the Transvaal, it won't be another Ireland or England. I promise you Ireland shall be a peaceful country compared with what we shall make the Transvaal to England.'

"It will be a hell on earth to you of shooting and unrest. Only the biggest armies will maintain you in the country."

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Evidently more detailed reports of General White's doings at Ladysmith must be received before the public will be able to form a clear idea of what has happened. Reports from various sources show that an important reconnaissance or engagement occurred on Saturday to the south of Ladysmith, and a Cape Town newspaper reports that 2000 Boers were captured there.

The suggestion of Sir Redvers Buller in his dispatch to the war office on Sunday that the name of General French had been given by mistake to that of Colossus Brockenhurst, addressed to him by Pigeon Post from Durban, is now explained by a despatch from Pleiterziburg which says that General French has left Durban for Cape Colenso.

Evidently General Buller was aware of this. The Daily Telegraph published the following from Pietermaritzburg, dated Saturday evening: "Since their occupation of Colenso the Boers have attempted no advance further south. Estcourt is now becoming a strong and growing camp. Major Wolfe Murray is in temporary command." The enemy bombarded Colenso Thursday until sunset at the extreme range of his nine centimetre Krupp guns.

Confirmation has been obtained of the report that General Schalberger is the Boer commander at Vryburg. A general Boer advance is not thought probable. Means have been taken to secure Pieterziburg against any possible attack and also to relieve Ladysmith before the enemy can come further.

"Widespread rumors of both Dutch and native origin have been current since yesterday that during a reconnaissance from Ladysmith northward toward Maitland's Hook and Nicholson's Neck, the British troops engaged the enemy. It is said that a light battery drove the Boers into a valley where the British cavalry charged through them. The Boer losses in this engagement are said to have reached 1000, the British losses being only about 100."

"It is a fact that General Joubert drew in his line today and that the Boers now only have outposts at Colenso. Runners are bringing the names of the Boers who were killed and wounded outside Ladysmith and their reports have caused much mourning among the relatives."

According to special dispatches from Estcourt the Boers on Thursday asked a day's truce. General White agreed to this on condition that they would make no movement. The British military balloon, however, detected Boers marching to the south and General White thereupon renewed the attack.

Corn showed December corn at \$14.50. May closed at \$24.

Sympathy with corn and some liberal getting by shorts caused a decline of 14¢ in oats. December closed at \$22.50.

Provisions were irregularly marked through the transvaal. The opening was at a slight gain and this was followed by an advance chiefly in pork which went up to 7½¢.

emerge triumphantly from the ordeal through which it is now passing.

General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, has written to Lady Randolph Churchill, thanking her for the efforts of the American ladies in England in fitting out a hospital ship for South African waters. He says:

"I am only too anxious to help you in this matter, in order to show you how thoroughly our army and nation appreciate the evidence of the interest American ladies take in our sick and wounded."

DURBAN, Natal, Sunday evening, Nov. 5.—The Boers have invaded Ingwavuma, Zululand, and looted and burned the public buildings and stores. The magistrate, police and other inhabitants fled toward Eshowe.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Sunday evening, Nov. 5.—It is now possible to furnish official details of Friday's fighting around Ladysmith. The Boer artillery fire was accurate and well sustained but ineffective. The British cavalry was constantly out, the investment not being close enough to prevent this. Cavalry and artillery under Colonel Brockenhurst about noon drove the enemy from all their positions with great slaughter. This attack was directed against a reported move of the enemy toward Maritzburg.

The artillery shelled three of the enemy's guns into silence. The British casualties were slight.

The Boers are now shelling the town. The artillery is well handled, but is doing little damage.

The Boers profited by a ring of truces on Thursday to send in an Orange Free State officer, disguised as a ambulance driver, with the wounded to observe the action of the Boer artillery fire.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The loss in Liverpool worked potently on the price of wheat at the opening. The initial price was undeparted at a loss from yesterday of 25¢/3c, December and May at 25¢c.

At these figures there was buying of shorts. The fact that there was almost no outside demand acted as a bearish influence and there was a rush to dispose of long stocks on the bulge. The price declined December to 65¢/5c and May to 72¢c.

At this point there was a rally caused by a determined effort to protest puts which sent the December option to 65¢c and May to 72¢c. These figures were merely as a bait to holders and the price eased off on profit, taking to 68¢c for December and 72¢c for May.

The close was weak, December at 68¢c and May at 72¢c. At no time did the price get above puts.

A reported increase of 29,000,000 bushels in world's stock for October had much to do with the closing weakness.

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Weather Conditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The following are the seasonal rainfall and the last twenty-four hours:

Last 24 Hours. Season.

Stations. Hours. Season.

Eureka 39 7.63

Red Bluff 32 3.60

Sacramento 06 4.68

San Francisco 14 4.20

Independence 00 2.12

San Luis Obispo 08 3.7

San Anselmo 00 4.00

San Diego 09 1.7

Fresno 00 4.42

Turlock 00 3.8

San Francisco data. Maximum temperature 62, minimum 56, mean 60.

Cloudy and threatening weather prevails west of the Rocky Mountains. Light showers have fallen from the Tehachapi northwest west of the Sierra Nevada and the Cascades.

The pressure has continued to fall over the Pacific slope and is about a quarter of an inch below the normal along the Washington, Oregon and North California coasts. The temperature has remained nearly stationary west of the Rocky Mountains. Conditions are favorable for showers Thursday throughout California and Northern Nevada.

Forecast:

Northern California—Showers Thursday; cooler along the extreme north coast; east coast; bright smoky winds.

Southern California—Showers Thursday; light variable winds.

People's Exhibit "A."

OAKLAND, Nov. 8.—There was a most novel and unprecedented proceeding in Judge Hall's court yesterday during the trial of Rudolph Permian, charged with betraying Miss Hattie Isaacs, when a black-eyed little baby was introduced in evidence by the defense.

And while the jury was still considering the case, the defense called upon the court to allow the introduction of the baby as an effective shelling of the Boer position was unlikely moderate. It appears that General George Stewart White sent a strong force of cavalry and infantry to attack the enemy. General White then decided to risk an even more important engagement on the following day, which was again justified by success.

Ladysmith has been isolated and a Boer force has intercepted the railway between Ladysmith and Colenso. This force on Friday had descended upon Colenso, and as shown by the dispatches from Estcourt had compelled a hurried abandonment of Colenso and a retirement of the British to Estcourt.

General White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he was not aware of the British retirement. He had determined, therefore, to attack the Boers in the rear, thus hoping to achieve the double object of an attack upon weak garrison of Colenso and possibly of reopening communication southward. The Boers had advanced southward until they had occupied the hills north of Tugela river and dominating Colenso, on the other side of the stream. The hills slope to a plain that reaches to the banks of the Tugela.

General White's strategy caught the Boers in the rear and after the hills had been shelled the British infantry stormed the position. Meanwhile the British cavalry swept round the hills and at the retreating enemy descended into the plains with British soldiers behind and the river in front of them, they were charged by the cavalry and seem to have perished almost to a man. The British then returned to Ladysmith without coming into touch with the Colenso garrison.

No damage had yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and bridge remain intact.

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THE STEYN PROCLAMATION

Issued to Orange Free
Staters.

Bound by Blood and Treaty
to Stand by Kruger.

He Warns Them That Great Brit-
ain is Not to Be
Trusted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The consul general of the Orange Free State in this city gave out today the full text of President Steyn's proclamation calling on the Orange Free State Boers to support the Transvaal. The proclamation reads as follows:

"Burghers of the Orange Free State:—The time, which we had so much desired to avoid, the moment when we, as a nation, are compelled with arms to oppose injustice and shame and violence, is at hand. Our sister republic to the north of the Vaal river is about to be attacked by an unscrupulous enemy, who, for many years, has prepared himself and sought pretenses for the violence of which he is now guilty, whose purpose it is to destroy the existence of the Afrikaner race."

"With the same public spirit and energy that we have shown in our fight against annexation, we will defend our homes and our country, and by the consciousness that the end of their independence will make our existence as an independent state of no significance and that their fate should be that they be obliged to bend under an overwhelming power, will also soon after be our own fate."

"Some treaties have not protected us states against annexation, against conspiracy and against a renewed attack which aims only at her downfall."

"Our unfortunate experience in the past have also made it sufficiently clear to us that we cannot rely on the most solemn promises and agreements of Great Britain, when she has at her helm a government prepared to trample on the treaties; to look for foreign pretenses for every violation of good faith by her committed. This is proved among other things the unjust and unlawful British intervention, after we had overcome the barbarous attack on our eastern friends, as also by the forcible appropriation of the dominion over part of our territory which the discovery of diamonds had caused."

"Cloudy and threatening weather prevails west of the Rocky Mountains. Light showers have fallen from the Tehachapi northwest west of the Sierra Nevada and the Cascades.

The pressure has fallen slightly along the California coast north of San Francisco.

It has risen along the Oregon and Washington coasts. The temperature has remained nearly stationary over the entire country west of the Rocky Mountains. Cloudy weather prevails over the entire Pacific slope north of the Tehachapi and the mountains of the Sierra Nevada.

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Daily Republican, six months, by mail, 50¢.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, 50¢.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, 25¢.

PRESS REFORM."

The reformation of the press has long lain near to the heart of the clergy, not probably because the press is more in need of reformation than the rest of the world, for that is palpably false, but because the clerical gentlemen recognize in the press a kindred spirit and influence, and feel that even its slight wanderings are more serious than the general falling-off of the totally unregenerate.

At the recent Episcopal Congress, two clergymen, Dr. Mumford and Dr. Mackay-Smith advocated as a remedy for the evils that they denounce the endowment of newspapers by men of wealth, just as they would endow universities, so that the paper would be free from the necessity of catering to a low taste to insure its support. If the good brethren will come to California they will see their system in brilliant operation.

The three principal San Francisco newspapers are all endowed by men of wealth and are all run for other purposes than money-making, and the three of them appeal to more low tastes than any three newspapers in the world combined. Men of wealth are not necessarily philanthropists, and if newspapers are to be run as endowed institutions there is no way of confining their endowment to the philanthropists. The safest and best way to run a newspaper is to make it pay its own way. It need not appeal to any "low tastes" to do so, or do anything except to give interesting news and honest opinions. If the San Francisco field were not already occupied by endowed newspapers bent on viciousness, it would be straightforward acquired, as a pure business proposition, by good newspapers, run to make money like any other business, and yet respected and influential, because it is good business to run a good newspaper, and a good newspaper is an honest and intelligent one.

At the same meeting, Professor F. S. L. Herter, of Trinity College, Hartford, spoke the following good words, albeit a little patronizing, for the press:

The newspaper does much besides opening and keeping open the mind of the average citizen. We complain of its intrusion into private affairs. Generally these private affairs ought to be intruded into. Our modern civilization is so complex that individual privacy, whether we like it or not, must be restricted to a narrower range than in the time of our fathers. Most of us have been more than once held back from folly in word and deed by the sure knowledge that it would get into the papers. What a lot we might make of the successful attack of papers upon public and private abuses. What has so opened the eyes of our people to the vileness of our divorce system as recent newspaper revelations in one special instance? Of course newspapers frequently go wrong. They circulate lying scandals, they ruin by false witness. But I think they are on the side of decency and good morals.

The press is all right. Like the pulpit, it has its faults and needs reform, but it needs no patronizing or charity endowments. Sensationalism is no worse in the press than in the pulpit, or in business, and may be trusted to destroy itself in all three cases.

IMMIGRATION CHANGES.

The immigration statistics for the fiscal year 1892 have just been published, and contain, in comparison with the statistics of previous years, some interesting and portentous facts. The total number of immigrants to this country has rapidly diminished since 1882, when approximately 500,000 immigrants arrived, but there has been a marked increase this year, the total being 317,75, an increase of 39 per cent over the previous year.

The most important change, however, has been not in the totals, but in the distribution of immigrants. In 1882 about one-third of the immigrants were German, with Scandinavians, English and Irish following in the order named. For many years prior to that time the largest part of the immigrants had been Germans and Irish, and these, with their descendants, have now become almost completely assimilated to American life. Beginning with 1892 the character of the immigration became radically different. Its center of gravity changed from northwestern to southeastern Europe. For several years the Italians have maintained an undisputed lead, with the Russians close following. Southern Italians, Russians, Poles, Slavonians and Lithuanians fill the place in our immigration and our life now which was formerly filled by the Germans and Irish. Every one whose memory goes back to the most active period of American railroading building can remember that the work was done by gangs of Irish laborers, under American foremen. Now it is done by Italian laborers under Irish foremen. The Irishman has become an American and is filling an American place, while the Italian has taken the Irishman's place.

Another generation must make one of two changes. Either the Southern European will be assimilated, as he will be, or he will not. If he will not, then he will continue to exist as a separate element in American life. Either consequence means, in some measure, a new America. The Southern European races may not be inferior to those of Northern Europe, but they are very different from them. To assimilate other northern bloods with our original northern blood has meant no essential change, but to assimilate Latin and Southern Slavic blood means a radical change in racial characteristic. On the other hand, to avoid this assimilation is to encourage a social separation that is contrary to our policy. Our policy was made for

a homogeneous people. So, through change in race or change in polity, a new regime is coming, which may be better if we make it so, but will not be a mere duplicate of the old one.

Kipling has been criticized for many things, but it has remained for Dr. Andrews of Chicago, to condemn him as too religious. He has excluded "the Recessional" from the Chicago schools, on the ground that its reference to the Deity is out of place in a secular school. Dr. Andrews, to be consistent, should exclude most of the poetry and half the noblesse prose in English literature. To keep the schools free from sectarianism is one thing, and a good one; to try to conceal from an intelligent generation so supremely important a historical fact as religion is another thing, and is simply stupid.

The Chinese emperor is reported seriously ill again, and the prescription ordered by his physician has been published for public information. The prescription that would bring him back to life again most surely would be two small leaden pellets, administered to his physician and the Empress Tsu An respectively, with about forty grains of ignited gunpowder as a vehicle.

HAWAIIAN CASE

In Which E. S. Valentine is Interested.

A Suit Involving Thousands of Dollars Decided in His Favor.

A news item from Honolulu, under date of October 25th, which appeared in yesterday's Examiner, was good news to E. C. Valentine of this city, as it apprised him of an important victory won by him before the circuit court of Honolulu. When Mr. Valentine visited Hawaii last March, he secured an option on 400 acres of sugar land belonging to B. F. Dillingham, a railroad magnate and millionaire. Afterward Mr. Valentine and John H. Soper, who was interested with him, released the option for a consideration consisting of Dillingham's commissions as a promoter and \$50,000. They then organized the Waiau Company on the island, took in the Hauula plantation and incorporated for \$30,000. Of that amount \$5,000 was set aside as total paid up stock to pay for the new land, plant, etc. The remaining stock was paid with Soper and Valentine and Casta Cooke & Co. limited, to put on the market. Each was given 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 a share to place. Soper and Valentine hastened to San Francisco to dispose of the plantation stock, while Casta Cooke & Co. offered their shares in Honolulu and they sold like hot cakes. In order to prevent the introduction of outside capital, when there was no dearth of local capital, and Soper and Valentine were notified by mail that their option on the stock had been cancelled. In the meantime, however, it had been sold in San Francisco to Goodall & Perkins, Welsh & Co., the Crokers and a number of others, about thirty-five in all. Suits were brought to compel the company to turn over to the purchasers of the shares the stock taken by them. The suit was brought by Soper and Valentine in the name of the stockholders.

"As I am ready in my opening sentence, nothing is nearer to us than ourselves. I use this expression advisedly. The individual who loses sight of himself, will soon be lost sight of. I am aware that this seems to be in direct opposition to the theories of the idealist. But we have had too much idealism within the past decade for this practical age, and California has had too many ideal men. I wish you will find that you have divided its civilization. The spirit of Magna Charta is the spirit of fair play. You can't play football in France, and you can't have Dreux sounds in Magna Charta countries. England and America have naturally common cause because they have started for this principle of our play."

President Wheeler, then addressed himself more specifically to the professional side of the teacher's work, emphasizing the importance of preparation and practice.

A gold by Miss C. E. Arnold followed President Wheeler's address.

Professor E. E. Brown of the State University delivered an able lecture occupying the remaining portion of the forenoon session. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of departmental work, under the direction of Superintendents Crookshank, Jones, Ramsey and Doubt. Among those who took part were: C. C. Childress, S. I. Miller, C. E. Horseman, C. J. Walker, C. Only, Miss Edith Stephenson, Professor P. M. Fisher and E. W. Lindsay.

In the evening a reception and ball was given to the visiting teachers from the counties of Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings and Tulare by the teachers of Kern county.

The features of the evening were a coke-walk, music, recitations and dancing.

From Saturday's DAILY.

The official program was considerably departed from at yesterday's session of the San Joaquin Valley Teachers' Association. Harr Wagner, editor of the Western Journal of Education and Professor Charles of Stanford were unable to be present, and their places were taken by Joaquin Miller and A. J. Waterhouse, California's poets of the old and new regime.

The opening address was by State Superintendent Kirk. The address was directed mainly to school superintendents, and covered the duties of superintendents, the means of accomplishing them, and the sort of men fit to undertake them. Duties are administrative and professional. The administrative duties occupy so much time that especially in large counties, there is almost no opportunity left for the professional duties of directing and inspiring educational work. However, those things must be done, somehow, and Mr. Kirk was able to give some valuable suggestions based on long experience of ways of doing them under difficulties.

The object of education, Mr. Kirk said, "to make men and women such as the state requires, as what he is." What faculties have been strengthened by thought and hardened into many vigor? What emotions have by daily use been refined into controlling power? What loves, what desires, what aspirations have little, grown to the ruling principle in the man's mind?

"The high standard of professional ethics set by our universities should be a source of gratification to every teacher in California who has at least the betterment of the profession, and the advancement of the cause of education in general. May the good work go on until the last trace of political influence has disappeared from our schools. Then will our respectable vocation become a respected profession. Then will we cease to be the nondescript creature of personal whims, and be able to establish homes, take upon ourselves the duties of citizenship and become a part of the community in which we live."

There are in San Francisco over 35 subscribers to the stock. With \$5 paid in, \$10 a share is now offered for the stock on the local exchange. The paid up stock is worth \$100 a share.

It must be understood that the same 10,000 shares was also sold in Honolulu although no transfers of certificates were actually made by the company.

The court holds that the San Francisco men, by virtue of priority of subscriptions, must have the stock.

This leaves the Honolulu people in "the cold" altogether.

In addition to awarding the stock to San Francisco subscribers, the court gave to Colonel Soper and Mr. Valentine as damages, to be paid by Mr. Dillingham personally, the sum of \$100,000 in paid up stock of the corporation, which is worth, as stated \$100 a share. It is obliged in coming suits to also indemnify Honolulu subscribers the cost will cost him nearly \$2,000,000. Mr. Dillingham is reputed to be worth between four and eight millions of dollars.

WHEELER'S ADDRESS.

The most notable feature of the first session of the San Joaquin Valley Teachers' Association was the address by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California on "The American Teacher." President Wheeler took an optimistic view of the teacher's calling, which he characterized as the noblest profession in modern life, and was especially enthusiastic in regard to the opportunities of the American teacher. American life is itself an education, and the American teacher as a part of that life, as the trainer of a generation which will have the educating sense of responsibility for its own destiny, left for the professional duties of directing and inspiring educational work. However, those things must be done, somehow, and Mr. Kirk was able to give some valuable suggestions based on long experience of ways of doing them under difficulties.

As means of unifying the duties of superintendence, Mr. Kirk suggested that the county superintendent should be made ex-officio member of every board of trustees in the county, with the right and duty of initiative in nominating teachers. He also suggested a plan of special reports from teachers, as supplementary to the official visitations of the superintendent.

The superintendent should be a full man, a ready man, if possible an exact man, he should have a good knowledge of school law and a definite opinion on pedagogical questions, that he may be at once a guide and an inspiration to his teachers.

These opportunities are still greater, just now, because America has taken on a great responsibility, of which California has the accentuated responsibility. We and our forefathers have been living as the creatures of a European civilization. We wear the clothes and have the manners of Paris, London and Vienna, and with this sameness of manner is a sameness of life, ideals and religion. Our civilization, all the civilization of history, was generated in the Eastern and the Mediterranean sea. The European reversed its course and poured its life through Tyre and Sidon into the Aegean. The Nile with its narrow fringe of life and civilization, poured its life and learning into the Aegean. The semi-civilized peoples of the North, with their Western spirit of aggressiveness joined their life to that of Mesopotamia and Egypt, and out of this tile came European civilization. The Christian religion, in its fundamental thought and Greek in the outlines of its philosophy, came over-ground through Rome, with its system of organization and unified administration, and underground through Bohemia, from Byzantium to Germany with the doctrine of individualism, which we call the doctrine of the human life, and the practice of the human life, and was received with tremendous applause.

Chester H. Bowell, of Fresno, followed with a talk on "Education of Life." He included the teachers of Life. He told the teachers of the heretical demand of the outside world that education be more conformed to the needs of life. The pupils of the school is that the pupils be something, the need of life is that they be trained to do something. Between these two often seems to be no recognition, but a higher ground standpoints can be seen.

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On the all the civilization of history, was generated in the Eastern and the Mediterranean sea.

The European reversed its course and poured its life and learning into the Aegean. The semi-civilized peoples of

the North, with their Western spirit of aggressiveness joined their life to that of Mesopotamia and Egypt, and out of this tile came European civilization.

The Christian religion, in its fundamental thought and Greek in the outlines of its philosophy, came over-ground through Rome, with its system of organization and unified administration, and underground through Bohemia, from Byzantium to Germany with the doctrine of individualism, which we call the doctrine of the human life, and the practice of the human life, and was received with tremendous applause.

Besides the dryer itself 16,000 trays of raisins were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that the building was ignited by some part of the heating apparatus.

The fire occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock.

It is radically wrong, not only in creating a feeling among the banks that the government will come to their rescue when they get into difficulties, which careful management might avoid, but also the government might not always be able to give the relief when needed, and widespread disaster might ensue.

Secretary Gage would not discuss the bearing of the recent financial situation upon the question of bank reform, further than to say that he would probably use it in his report "to point a moral."

LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX.

This remedy requires no change of diet.

Cure guaranteed in 3 to 5 days. Small plain package, \$1.00. Sold by

GEORGE H. MONROE, sole agent.

1928 Mariposa street, Fresno, Cal.

AT BAKERSFIELD

Valley Teachers in Session.

President Wheeler Makes an Address.

The Convention is Opened by C. L. McLane of Fresno—Reception to Teachers.

Fresno Friday's Daily.

The session of the second annual convention of the San Joaquin Valley Teachers' Association began yesterday morning at Bakersfield. About 400 teachers, 100 of them from Fresno, gathered at Schermer's opera house, and a large assembly of Bakersfield citizens were at hand to listen to President Ide Wheeler of the State University.

State Senator R. C. Smith of Bakersfield welcomed the visiting teachers and then after the singing of "America" by all C. L. McLane of Fresno delivered his annual address as president of the association. He spoke in part as follows:

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

"Probably no selection I might make as a topic for an address on this occasion would be more appropriate or come closer home to us than to speak about ourselves. During the past few years our state has been overrun with the great educational spirit and women of our nation. Many of us have heard, and others have read, what these leaders have said forth as the educational aims of the times. Dr. William T. Harris has told us how to educate and to Americans our new possessions.

"As I am ready in my opening sentence, nothing is nearer to us than ourselves. I use this expression advisedly.

The individual who loses sight of himself, will soon be lost sight of. I am aware that this seems to be in direct opposition to the theories of the idealist. But we have had too much idealism within the past decade for this practical age, and California has had too many ideal men. I wish you will find that you have divided its civilization.

"The spirit of Magna Charta is the spirit of fair play. You can't play football in France, and you can't have Dreux sounds in Magna Charta countries. England and America have naturally common cause because they have started for this principle of our play."

President Wheeler, then addressed himself more specifically to the professional side of the teacher's work, emphasizing the importance of preparation and practice.

A gold by Miss C. E. Arnold followed President Wheeler's address.

Professor E. E. Brown of the State University delivered an able lecture occupying the remaining portion of the forenoon session. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of departmental work, under the direction of Superintendents Crookshank, Jones, Ramsey and Doubt. Among those who took part were: C. C. Childress, S. I. Miller, C. E. Horseman, C. J. Walker, C. Only, Miss Edith Stephenson, Professor P. M. Fisher and E. W. Lindsay.

In the evening a reception and ball was given to the visiting teachers from the counties of Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings and Tulare by the teachers of Kern county.

The features of the evening were a coke-walk, music, recitations and dancing.

From Saturday's DAILY.

The official program was considerably departed from at yesterday's session of the San Joaquin Valley Teachers' Association. Harr Wagner, editor of the Western Journal of Education and Professor Charles of Stanford were unable to be present, and their places were taken by Joaquin Miller and A. J. Waterhouse, California's poets of the old and new regime.

The opening address was by State Superintendent Kirk. The address was directed mainly to school superintendents, and covered the duties of superintendents, the means of accomplishing them, and the sort of men fit to undertake them. Duties are administrative and professional. The administrative duties occupy so much time that especially in large counties, there is almost no opportunity left for the professional duties of directing and inspiring educational work. However, those things must be done, somehow, and Mr. Kirk was able to give some valuable suggestions based on long experience of ways of doing them under difficulties.

The object of education, Mr. Kirk said, "to make men and women such as the state requires, as what he is."

What faculties have been

strengthened by thought and hardened into many vigor? What loves, what desires, what aspirations have little, grown to the ruling principle in the man's mind?

"The high standard of professional ethics set by our universities should be a source of gratification to every

WHO WILL BE HIS SUCCESSOR

Retires From Public Life.

Vice President Hobart Will Not Preside.

Who Will Be McKinley's Running Mate the Next Time?

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Vice-President Hobart's announcement through members of his family of his retirement from public life, will make it necessary for the Republican National Convention to choose another running mate for President McKinley, should the President be re-nominated next year. It will also necessitate the choice of a President pro tem. for the senate to preside over its deliberations until a new vice-president takes office.

Republican politicians are practically agreed that Mr. Hobart's successor on the Republican ticket next year must come from New York state. Senator Platt was in this city today and it is understood that candidates were discussed. If Governor Roosevelt had not so clearly indicated his disqualification to accept the second place on the ticket, he would be an important factor in the speculations as to the candidates.

His nomination is regarded, however, as being practically out of the question and the two men most discussed are Secretary Root and General Frederick Grant. Which one of them receives the Republican nomination may depend upon the fortunes of war in the Philippines.

There are men who have served with General Grant since his appointment to the army who believe that he has inherited a great degree of military genius of his father, and all that is needed is an opportunity. He has not thus far had a chance to show whether these opinions are well founded, but if he should command the troops in some brilliant action against the Filipinos, or perhaps direct the final movement in overwhelming the insurrection, there is little doubt that he would be the man selected.

Should this opportunity not come to General Grant and should the Philippine war end successfully within the next few months, the nomination would probably be given to Secretary Root, who infused new life into the war department, and whose zeal in enlisting and sending forward re-enforcements, has made it possible for General Oates to undertake an aggressive campaign. There are many indications already that he may be the administration's candidate.

Mr. Hobart will be greatly missed in the senate. Probably never in the history of the country and certainly not in recent years has a presiding officer of the senate been so generally admired and respected by senators regardless of party lines. Mr. Hobart has made an excellent presiding officer, mastering the details of the senatorial business, rules and customs, and none of his rulings have been questioned.

Upon the occasion of the vice-president's first absence after the beginning of each congress, the senate elects a vice-president pro tem., who occupies the chair whenever the vice-president is away. Senator Brye of Maine was the president pro tem. in the last congress and will without doubt be re-elected for the new congress and will be the real presiding officer of the senate until March 4, 1901.

NEWS FROM GUAM.

Governor Leary is Straightening Out Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The Bulletin today publishes direct advices, the first that have been received here for months from the Island of Guam. The advices arrived here on the China and will be forwarded to Washington as part of a report prepared by the officers of the United States steamer Brutus.

The foreign traders who controlled the business of Guam seem to have vanished, and the place has suddenly opened a fine field for a limited number of merchants. There was no trouble at the island when the letter left, but the natives are likely to cause some anxiety if the Spanish agitators are not taken in hand.

Governor Leary, who ranks as a lieutenant in the navy, found matters in a very unsatisfactory condition when he arrived last August. The Spaniards had been telling the natives all manner of tales about the Americans and led some of the savages to believe that the soldiers would make slaves of them. A revolt was ripe, and had not the governor caused the arrest of several trouble provokers an incipient rebellion might have been started.

The governor and men are at Agana, the capital of Guam, and that is the only town garrisoned. About 200 more men are needed to insure perfect quiet, as evil influences may be used to excite the natives, who are, however, naturally quiet and a docile race.

Land which sold for as low as \$10 and \$15 per acre has suddenly advanced to over \$100. Before the governor came foreigners were getting everything in sight, knowing the American rule would mean a home for Agana.

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IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Aguinaldo Has Issued a Proclamation.

MANILA, Nov. 2, 5:40 p.m.—Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation announcing that the American congress will meet in December to decide whether the "imperialist policy" and "this bloody work" are to be continued. He expects his soldiers to conduct them so that congress will consider their worthy of independence and requests the priests to abstain from politics and to redeem the church from the bad name the misdeeds of the traitors have given it.

A crisis in the Filipino cabinet is predicted as a result of the resignations of Paterno and Beaumano, two Filipino leaders who have lost the confidence of the rabid revolutionists.

Some Filipinos who attempted to come to Manila with the Spanish commissioners received a message from Major General Oates saying the women and children would be given American protection, but the men who had east made for the islands must remain with them. The party included a brother of General Izquierdo, who was designated by the guard before Aguinaldo's headquarters with his family and the Filippino secretary of the treasury.

The families returned to Tarlac. Lieutenant Slavens of General MacArthur's staff, reconnoitering with 15 men in front of Angeles, discovered a Filippino outpost in a trench. The Filippinos numbered about 15 men. One Filippino has sighted the Americans. Lieutenant Slavens' only course was to charge and his party rushed to the trench, shooting and yelling. They killed three of the insurgents and wounded several who, however, succeeded in escaping. Not one of the Americans was hit. The Lieutenant secured valuable information about the enemy's position.

The feeling of disquiet aroused at home by the arrest of Santiago, the wealthy Filippino, who is charged with forming a revolutionary junta, has subsided.

The natives in their quarter of the town were sullen and restless and were heard chanting the death song at night, with the refrain "The Americans Sleep."

A provost marshall's force surrounded the quarters and drove the suspicious looking natives outside the lines.

The Americans occupy Iloilo and the adjoining towns of Jaro and Molo, with 400 men, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments, two battalions of the Nineteenth regiment, a detachment of the Sixth Infantry and a battery of the Sixth artillery.

The insurgent force is now supposed to be between 500 and 5000 armed men and many more unarmed. Their lines are about 90 yards from Jaro, which is occupied by the Twenty-sixth regiment.

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REALTY IS ACTIVE

A Good Demand for Property.

Several Large Sales Made Recently.

The Local Real Estate Men Report a Very Healthy and Active Condition.

From Squire's Desk:
It is doubtful whether Dr. Squire was ever more ready and substantially prosperous than he is at the present time. Of course there have been boom days when real estate men have stepped out to the southwest to exhortate a民族 of tobacco and sold a couple of forty acres each before they could escape to their offices, but after the boom was the old familiar story. The kind of prosperity at the present time is of a different sort. It is a slow, steady advance without a suspicion of an ebb. It is a notable fact that within the last month living room in Fresno has been at a minimum. The hotels have all been full and the already overburdened lodger houses cannot accommodate the overflow from the hosteries. The hotel men smile and say, "Travel is good." Tavern houses are always scarce. In fact, it is almost impossible to rent a house, and if you think twice about it someone else will take it. This has naturally caused considerable building—both of houses for the builder's own use and for rent. That has stimulated a demand for residence lots.

WHY WE'RE PROSPEROUS.

Various speculations have been made about this prosperity. Of course, it is general all over the country and throughout California, but people all say that Fresno enjoys more prosperity than any other town in the state, and naturally the cause of that must be sought in local conditions. The past year has been a very satisfactory one. While there was not a great deal of rain, it came just when it was most desired and would do the greatest good. Therefore, the wheat crop has been a very fair one. The history of the grain situation is pretty familiar to readers of the Republican. The crop was good, the prices better than in years. Mortgages were paid off, homes improved and beautified, merchant bills paid. Then this year, prices that insured a lucrative income from the vineyards were established by the Walsh Growers' Association and maintained. Already over two-thirds of a million dollars have been paid out of the price of this year's crop. That means over a million dollar's worth of good crops and promised activity. And the beauty of this large distribution of money is that it is general. A well-known gentleman in looking over the table of the money paid out by the association on this year's crop, as published in the Republican, remarked to a Republican reporter, "That is the secret of Fresno's prosperity, in a large measure. Nearly everybody gets a little of that. Indirectly everybody gets some. With wheat, if that much money were paid in here to four or five or a dozen men in large sums, and by them paid out again to San Francisco capitalists or others, the town would receive very little, if any, benefit."

With these conditions, it is not strange that the real estate men were good spirits yesterday when a Republican reporter dropped around to ask them about business.

BERNHARD TALKS.
"Real estate," remarked E. F. Bernhard, "as he paused for a moment in dictating a letter, "is better than it has been for months. There is a big demand for both city and country property, and we are making sales every day. There is also a large number of inquiries from capital abroad—San Francisco and other places—for local investment in all kinds of property. It looks as if this healthy condition is not temporary but that it will be permanent."

LAGUNA DE TACHE GRANT.

Messrs. Nares & Saunders of the Laguna de Tache grant reported the following recent sales: Lots 21, 23, 16, 18, 22, 24, 33 and 34, all in section 21, township 17, range 21; Lots 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 44, all in section 22, township 17, range 20; and lots 12, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 44, all in section 22, township 17, range 20.

The foregoing lots are all 20-acre pieces, sold to actual settlers. That they will settle on and improve the land is one of the terms of the contract. There are at present seven residences in the course of construction on the grants, and the number for several more has already been ordered. Orchards and vineyards are being planted, and a great deal of the land is being put to alfalfa, the purchasers intending to engage in dairy farming and start creameries.

Messrs. N. E. Saunders report people are coming from the East daily and Mr. Blanchard is expected to bring quite a number when he returns. A flood of inquiry is being received from as far east as Maine and also from Canada.

M. CHITTENDEN'S VIEWS.

F. M. Chittenden has some clear ideas on the present situation. He said that he did not think there was any immediate boom in real estate, and he is very glad of that. During the boom there was nothing offered for sale but 40-acre tracts. When the demand fell off capital was invested in directions other than farm property. For instance, money was paid out in mines and later in oil, all of which means prosperity, but from a more diversified source, says Mr. Chittenden, for building lots and alfalfa land. There is little demand for unimproved land.

SOME BIG SALES.

W. N. Rohrer reported that he had had an extremely busy week, and found it difficult to show customers the property they were after. The most important transaction put through by him was the sale of a vineyard near town for \$10,000. He also sold a 40-acre place near Parlier, partly improved for \$2000. In addition to those Mr. Rohrer sold several town lots. He is making a specialty of vineyard land in the Bradley and Dinsdale district.

Preserves

Small jars, pickled or canned are good for the winter. Made with Redwood Vinegar than by any other method. Dishes of these will be ready for use.

Refined Paraffine Wax

In every household there is a jar of paraffine wax. It is clean and white, and is made with refined paraffine wax than by any other method. Dishes of these will be ready for use.

Standard Oil Co.

Poultry Show Took Strychnine Pleads Guilty

Arrangements for the Exhibit.

Fine Fowl Will be Shown in Fresno.

Some of the Fanciers That Will Compete for Prizes—Premium List.

Protested Against a Doctor Being Called.

Despondency Supposed to be the Cause of the Deed—Funeral Today

The Captured Thief Gives Testimony Damaging to His Accomplices—His Record.

ELIA STOKES, who was arrested for stealing a steer from J. C. Payne, created a surprise by pleading guilty to a charge of grand larceny in Judge Risner's department of the superior court yesterday. At the request of the District Attorney, the time for passing sentence was indefinitely postponed and Stokes was remanded by the court to jail to be used as a witness against the Admiral from the depot to Morris Hotel. The streets were gay with bunting and pictures of Stokes, with those of Wheeler and Dewey prominent everywhere. The reception was enthusiastic in every sense of the word.

The Usual Thing.

SEATTLE, Nov. 6.—The southbound limited passenger train which left Memphis at 9 o'clock this morning bound for New Orleans, jumped the track at this place this afternoon with fatal results. The dead: Jack Hartnett, fireman; David Downing, engineer, Memphis. The injured: George Nett, brakeman.

Will Vote in Canton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President will leave Washington at 4:45 this afternoon for Canton, where he will cast his ballot tomorrow. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Otissey, Assistant Secretary Corydon and a son-in-law. They will arrive at Canton tomorrow morning and will leave there for their return tomorrow evening. The President has voted at the state election each year since he was inaugurated.

Weather Conditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The following are the rainfall for the past twenty four hours and seasonal rainfall to date as compared with those of the same date last season.

Stations. Past. This

Eureka 04 7.25

Held Bluff 21 3.28

Sacramento 38 4.26

San Francisco 41 4.06

Fresno 92 2.03

Independence 80 .37

San Luis Obispo 60 4.92

Los Angeles 01 1.57

San Diego 09 .42

Yuma 09 .03

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 60, minimum 52, mean 56.

The pressure has fallen slowly over the northern half of the Pacific Coast and rain is reported along the coast from Cape Mendocino northward. The rain will probably continue reaching south to about San Francisco. The temperature has remained nearly stationary west of the Rockies. It is slightly below normal in the great valley.

Forecasts:

Northern California—Cloudy Tuesday with rain along the coast from San Francisco northward and in the northern portion of the Sacramento Valley; light southerly winds.

Southern California—Cloudy Tuesday; northerly winds inland, westerly winds on the coast.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Visalia, California, October 10, 1899.

A sufficient affidavit having been filed in this office by Frank Cleary, contestant, against Timber Culture Entry No. 2510, made November 26, 1888, for 1/4 of 1/4 of section 3, township 19, range 22, east, M. D. M., by Frank Cleary, contestants, in which it is alleged that: Contestant is well acquainted with and knows the present condition of said premises, that said Thompson has not plowed, planted, or cultivated said land in any part thereof, to trees, trees, or tree cuttings, that he has never sown or planted on, or planted any part of said land, as required by law; that said premises are in same condition when said Timber Culture entry No. 2510 was made.

Said parties are now entitled to appear and give evidence in defense of said allegation at 10 o'clock, a. m. on December 2, 1899, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Visalia, Tulare County, California.

The said parties are now having in proper action, filed September 29, 1899, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

O. SCHREIBER, Receiver.

YOUNG AGAIN.

Admiral Dewey Accompanies Mrs. Hazen Shopping.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Admiral Dewey accompanied Mrs. Mildred Hazen, his wife, when she went to the

Timber Culture entry No. 2510, made November 26, 1888, for 1/4 of 1/4 of section 3, township 19, range 22, east, M. D. M., by John Stinson, contestants, in which it is alleged that: Contestant is well acquainted with and knows the present condition of said premises, that said Thompson has not plowed, planted, or cultivated said land in any part thereof, to trees, trees, or tree cuttings, that he has never sown or planted on, or planted any part of said land, as required by law; that said premises are in same condition when said Timber Culture entry No. 2510 was made.

Said parties are now entitled to appear and give evidence in defense of said allegation at 10 o'clock, a. m. on December 2, 1899, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Visalia, Tulare County, California.

The said parties are now having in proper action, filed September 29, 1899, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

JOHN D. MAXEY, Register.

GEO. A. MCKENZIE, Receiver, 22nd

CONTEST NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Stockton, California, September 25th, 1899.

A sufficient affidavit having been

filed in this office by Frank Cleary,

contestant, against Timber Culture

Entry No. 2510, made November 26,

1888, for 1/4 of 1/4 of section 3,

township 19, range 22, east, M. D. M.,

by Frank Cleary, contestants, in

which it is alleged that: Contestant is well

acquainted with and knows the present

condition of said premises, that said

Thompson has not plowed, planted,

or cultivated said land in any part

thereof, to trees, trees, or tree cuttings,

that he has never sown or planted on,

or planted any part of said land, as

required by law; that said premises are

in same condition when said Timber

Culture entry No. 2510 was made.

Said parties are now entitled to appear

and give evidence in defense of said

allegation at 10 o'clock, a. m. on

December 2, 1899, before R. G. Harrell, Notary Public, at his office in

Fresno, California, and that final hearing

will be held at 10 o'clock, a. m. on

January 2, 1900, before the Register

and Receiver, at the U. S. Land

Office in Stockton, California.

The said contestants having in proper

action, filed September 29, 1899, set

forth facts which show that after due

diligence, personal service of this no-

tice can not be made, it is hereby or-

dered and directed that such notice be

given by due and proper publication.

JOHN D. MAXEY, Register.

GEO. A. MCKENZIE, Receiver, 22nd

CONTEST NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Stockton, California, October 18, 1899.

No notice is hereby given that James

W. Webb has filed notice of intention to

make final application for timber cul-

ture entry No. 2510, in the name of

George W. Webb, in the name of

John H. Hazen, in the name of